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YUGOSLAV ADMITS RIFT WITH SOVIET

Credit
**Foreign Secretary Charges
Moscow Reneges on Aid
and Isolates Belgrade**

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 26—The Government accused the Soviet Union today of leading a campaign to "isolate" and "discredit" Yugoslavia.

Belgrade openly conceded its new rift with Moscow and for the first time told the Yugoslavs that the Soviet Union had reneged on promised credits of about \$250,000,000.

Yugoslavia said she bore no responsibility for the rupture in governmental and economic relations. She insisted that the Soviet-led campaign against her in Eastern Europe had resulted not from ideological differences but from her failure to join the "Socialist camp" and to accept the Soviet Union as its undisputed leader.

Foreign Minister Speaks

The policy statement was delivered by Koca Popovic, Foreign Secretary, in an hour-long address to Parliament. On the whole its tone was moderate and tended to depict Yugoslavia as a nation caught in the vise of two competing blocs that did not understand her.

The statement contained praise for the "precious aid" from the United States and expressed the hope of extending relations with the West. M. Popovic devoted the major part of his talk to the conflict with Moscow and reserved his few harsh words for the Kremlin and its Albanian allies.

This capital heard last week economic talks between Soviet and Yugoslav delegations in Moscow were not going well for the Yugoslav Government. Delivery of the statement today was evidently designed to overshadow a terse report of the end of the personal discussions.

Bid to Bonn Noted

Early reaction to the Popovic report here noted that with this statement President Tito had abandoned all pretense that his differences with Moscow were only ideological. The report was regarded as a warning to the Yugoslavs that the kosava, the furious wind that regularly descends on Belgrade from the East, would carry a special bite in the months ahead.

M. Popovic asserted he could find nothing in the history of the last eighteen months to justify the "condemnation" of Yugoslavia by other Communist countries. He threw up to the Soviet leaders last week's comment by Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party secretary, that every country pursu-

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ing peaceful policies "deserves respect."

The Foreign Secretary also noted Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's note to West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer suggesting the early restoration of good relations despite differences.

"We should be satisfied," M. Popovic said, "if such a standard were also applied to us and our policy."

But instead, he declared the Soviet Union and "some other East European countries" have lately led a campaign against Yugoslavia "to compromise our state and social system, to isolate our country and to discredit our policy."

The Foreign Secretary recalled the ostracism of Yugoslavia from the Communist community in 1948 and the rapprochement sought and achieved by Moscow in 1955. Since then, he said, through no fault of Yugoslavia the Soviet leaders have seen fit to "permit differences on 'ideological questions' to influence governmental relations."

The latest difficulties became serious, M. Popovic suggested, only after last October's "important break" by Poland and the uprising in Hungary. At first, he said, the differences appeared to be ideological. But it has become evident, the Foreign Secretary added, that the most recent cold winds from the East were the result of "different conceptions" in Belgrade and Moscow "of what inter-state relations between Socialist countries should be."

M. Popovic claimed for each country the right to "decide for itself" whether it was satisfied with its membership in "Socialist camp" and "who is to be the head of that camp."

"We do not wish to join the camp," he asserted.

The Foreign Secretary pleaded that the West as well as the East accept Yugoslavia "for what we are" and leave it to history to judge Belgrade's conception of socialism.

It is "unrealistic," he said, for any bloc nation to ask Belgrade give up its position outside the blocs. If the rulers of "some Socialist countries counted on that, their disappointment was inevitable," he added.

M. Popovic reiterated Bel-

grade's warning to Moscow not to revive disciplined "Stalinism," which he said had done more damage to socialism than "all the imperialist [Western] plots put together."